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# **Korean Affairs Report**

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW LABOR MEDIATION SYSTEM INTRODUCED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 11 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] The Office of Labor has decided on a policy of introducing a new system of labor-management mediation beginning in next August.

For this purpose, the Office of Labor earmarked 70 persons, whom it originally intended to hire as labor inspectors to meet the personnel expansion scheduled for the second half of this term, to be assigned as labor-management mediation officers in those regions where labor-management disputes are frequent and labor inspectors are heavily concentrated, such as mines and industrial zones.

Unlike the current system of labor inspection which emphasizes supervision ex post facto, the labor-management mediation system is designed to prevent labor-management disputes before they occur.

Labor inspection, as it has been conducted thus far, is concerned with overseeing whether or not enterprises abide by the stipulations of the Labor Standard Law.

From the vantage point of worker's protection, it regulates and supervises the observance of work hours, work environment, and vacation.

Nonetheless, the labor inspectors have been handling even those affairs which are related to the Labor Union Law, such as organizational disputes in unions, demands for wage increase, and the renewal of collective bargaining.

Whenever organizational disputes arise in unions or disputes over wage increase come about, the labor inspectors used to intervene and to dispose of the cases with ex post facto measures.

As a result, there were many instances in which workers at the enterprises having no union or those at small-scale enterprises were often excluded from the protection of the law.

At this juncture, the proposed system of labor-management mediation is expected to supervise labor unions according to the Labor Union Law, to handle the renewal of collective bargaining, and to deal with complaints from workers who are employed by the enterprises having no union.

In short, the labor management mediation officer is supposed to perform a part of the labor supervisory work together with the labor union control work which is now being performed by the Labor Administration Section of the city and provincial governments.

Although the service regulations and official duties of the labor-management mediation officer have not yet been clearly defined, two alternatives are being considered: one is to place the labor-management mediation officers under the jurisdiction of the Labor Administration Bureau of the Office of Labor and let them administer their duties by creating a Labor Administration Section in the [bureau's] regional offices throughout the country; the other is to establish separately an independent bureau and let it handle the job.

Although the Labor Administration Bureau has hitherto maintained the status of a bureau, it does not have, in reality, enough man-power or specialized service to handle the activities of labor unions in enterprises; for this reason, the plan to place the labor-management mediation officers under the jurisdiction of the Labor Administration Bureau seems to have an advantage.

Moreover, since the government is trying hard to limit the expansion of governmental agencies, the probable outcome will be, according to the parties involved, the utilization of the existing agency. No matter what form it may take, it is expected that priority in assigning labor-management mediation officers will be given to those areas where labor management disputes are highly pronounced, such as mines, factory zones, the textile and footwear work shops where labor forces are highly concentrated, and other areas where workshops are concentrated.

It is said that the implementation of this system of labor-management mediation by the Office of Labor will pose some jurisdictional problems, however. Because there are some adjustments to be made between the jurisdiction of the labor supervisory service currently in effect and that of the labor administration service of the city and provincial governments.

The manner in which these services are to be divided will clarify, it seems, the nature of the labor-management mediation officer.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

JAPANESE PRESS ON CHOE'S RESIGNATION--Tokyo, 18 Aug (HAPTONG)--Major Japanese dailies Sunday gave prominent coverage to President Choe Kyu-ha's resignation and other related developments, betraying their immense interest in the future political progress in South Korea. The Japanese dailies, predicting that Gen. Chon Tu-hwan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the special committee for national security measures, will be elected to Korea's new president succeeding President Choe, reported the National Conference for Unification (NCU), an electoral college, will soon be called into session to choose the republic's new leader as soon as possible to allow no vacuum of political leadership. The dailies quoted a ranking South Korean Government official as saying that there will be no changes in the political timetable set forth by President Choe, in which a new constitution will soon be made public whereby new head of state will be chosen. The Japanese daily SANKEI SHIMBUN in its Aug. 17 edition editorially said that Gen. Chon has already consolidated his position as a new leader by carrying out a series of purification campaigns in all walks of life, especially the massive purgation of corrupt officials from the officialdom and eradication of hooligans. [Text] [SK180833 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 18 Aug 80]

NDP LAWMAKER RESIGNS--Seoul, 5 Aug (HAPTONG)--Rep Yi Taek-hui of the New Democratic Party has offered to resign from all his public posts including the parliamentary seat in repentance of this immoral and lax way of life. A probe into his scandal has determined that the 47-year-old lawmaker, from the Chungju-Jechon-Danyang constituency in North Chungchong Province has seduced five women and then discarded them after getting them to give birth to three babies out of wedlock, according to investigation authorities today. In addition to the seductions that date back 16 years, Yi has engaged in a variety of debaucheries employing every available means, influence-peddling and wrong-doings, an official of the martial law investigation authorities, said. He said a woman's complaint received by the Civil Petitions Office of the Special Committee for National Security Measures had led to Yi's investigation. During the investigation, Yi reportedly told that a lot of people in leading positions have led such immoral lives expressed hope his resignation could contribute to improving the political climate of a new era to come. [Text] [SK050334 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0232 GMT 5 A 80]



BRIEFS

AGRO-FISHERIES INDUSTRIES--Seoul Aug 5 OP-KYODO--Agriculture and Fisheries industries' share in South Korea's gross national product (GNP) is falling year after year. A government report released Tuesday showed that share dropped from 30.2 percent in 1970 to 18.8 percent last year. While GNP increased at an annual rate of 7.1 percent to 15.1 percent over the past 10 years, the agriculture and fisheries sector grew by an average of only 4.2 percent each year, the report noted. Agriculture's share in the total production of agriculture and fisheries decreased from 93.7 percent in 1954 to 89 percent in 1970, and again to 82.3 percent in 1979. The fishing industry share in the sector, meanwhile, increased from 1.6 percent in 1954 to 4.2 percent in 1970, and again to 9.2 percent in 1977. The fishing industry began to show negative growth since 1978 after many coastal countries promulgated 200-mile economic zones, the report said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 5 Aug 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

PRO-MINDAN PAPER CALLS FOR 'JOINT FRONT' AGAINST CHON TU-HWAN

SK181028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of "Mindan"-lining compatriots in Japan, August 1 carried an article headlined "Let Us Compatriots at Home and Abroad Form Anti-Chon Tu-hwan 'Joint Front'" in connection with the lapse of seven years after South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung was kidnaped in Tokyo, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Noting that Chon Tu-hwan who usurped the victory of the people aspiring after democracy and reunification has committed anti-national, inhumane crimes, styling himself a successor to the "Yusin system," the paper goes on:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, considering Kim Tae-chung to be the biggest "obstacle" to the "political schedule" designed to obliterate democracy and maintain "Yusin" under the guise of democracy, illegally indicted him for a military trial on faked-up charges.

The democratic forces at home and abroad which aspire after the total liquidation of "Yusin" and after democracy and reunification must smash the plots of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and make all efforts to rescue Kim Tae-chung.

Inevitable is an allout confrontation between the democratic forces within and without calling for democracy, national independence and for a guarantee of peoples living and the military dictatorial and bellicose forces.

The people have realised that when all people unite their strength into one, it is powerful enough to repel bayonets and tanks.

The pressing task facing our people at present is to remove the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship strangling the nation and democracy and to realise democracy.

A confrontation with the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship is a showdown of strength as seen in the Kwangju incident and we people should counter the bayonet of Chon Tu-hwan only with the strength of unity.

Only the united and organised joint struggle of the whole nation is a factor for the victory of the people.

Today we should form a great alliance for the common aim of realising democracy, transcending the difference in idea, ideal, political view and religious belief in doing away with the Chon Tu-hwan clique, a truculent anti-national group. Let us compatriots at home and abroad rise as one and form an "anti-Chon Tu-hwan joint front."

We should achieve the formation of a great alliance guaranteeing final victory as early as possible.

CSO: 4120

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

DE-FACTO RECOGNITION OF PLO--Seoul Aug 9 HAPDONG-KYODO--South Korea has officially endorsed its recent decision to extend a de-facto recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) by voting for a resolution in support of the Palestinian women's rights at the International Women's Conference in Copenhagen last month, it was reported here today. The Seoul government had sent an official delegation led by a ranking government official to the U.N.-sponsored international women's parley in the Danish capital. It was the first time that the Republic of Korea cast a vote in support of the Palestinian cause at an international conference. South Korea announced its de-facto recognition of the PLO through a joint statement when President Choi Kyu-Han visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait last May. Le Mary, official Korean Government delegate to the conference, disclosed to the press today that her delegation voted for the Palestinian resolution by instructions from the home government when the voting was taken by the show of raising hands. She said the conference voted 85-3 to approve the resolution which contained clauses supporting the Palestinian legitimate rights to determine their future by themselves and to build a sovereign state of their own. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 9 Aug 80 OW]

BOND FLOATING IN JAPAN--Seoul Aug 9 OP-KYODO--The Korea Development Bank has decided to float bonds worth yen 10 billion in late October in Tokyo and other major Japanese cities. Bank officials said Saturday that they intend to use the fund from the bonds to help offset the worsening deficit in the nation's balance of international payments. About 10 Japanese banking institutions, including the Nomura Securities Co., are expected to participate in floating the bonds, the officials said. The bank floated bonds valued at yen 10 billion in Japan in 1978. Sources said that the bank also plans to float foreign currency-valued bonds in Europe and the Middle East. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 9 Aug 80 OW]

SAKHALIN REPATRIATES--Taegu, North Pyungang Province, 6 Aug (HAPTONG)--A Japanese lawyer working for a committee for repatriation of Korean residents in Sakhalin arrived here today to meet those who had been previously subjected to forced labour in Sakhalin. Ken Takaki, managing director of the committee composed of Japanese lawyers, will interview those who had been repatriated from Sakhalin to learn about circumstances under which they were forcibly taken there by the Japanese during World War II. The relevant materials, he said, will be used for the 24th court trial, filed for repatriation of Korean residents in Sakhalin, scheduled for October 9 in Tokyo. An estimated 60,000 Koreans are still known to be living in Sakhalin. [Text] [SK080252 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 8 Aug 80]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL LOANS FROM JAPAN--Seoul Aug 5 OP-KYODO--The South Korean Government is to induce yen 19 billion in public loans from Japan's overseas economic cooperation fund this year to finance expansion of domestic medical and educational facilities. Economic planning board sources said Tuesday that the loans had been agreed upon at this year's meeting of Korean and Japanese economic officials last week in Tokyo. The government plans to use yen 13 billion of the loans to construct hospitals and import medical facilities from Japan, and yen six billion to import basic scientific experimental equipment for local private universities. South Korea obtained yen 24 billion in public loans from Japan in 1977, 21 billion in 1978 and 19 billion last year. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 5 Aug 80 OW]

JOINT RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT--Seoul Aug 12 OP-KYODO--The South Korean Government plans vigorous participation in the joint development of other countries' oil resources in an effort to secure its own stable supplies. Energy-Resources Ministry officials said Tuesday that they would map out long-term programs for such joint development, primarily with Southeast Asian countries, noting that countries including Peru and Thailand had recently requested Korean cooperation in prospecting and developing their oil resources. Sources here said that the government is considering encouraging private firms to invest capital in such joint projects. The government has directed the Korea Oil Development Corp. to map out detailed programs. It also sponsored meeting of six private firms Tuesday to discuss the plans. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 12 Aug 80 OW]

## S. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

### BRIEFS

SPORTS OFFICIAL--Seoul, Aug 11--Chu Yong-chun, 52, secretary-general of the sports promotion foundation, was known today to have been designated as new secretary-general of the Korean Amateur Sports Association (KASA) to replace Pak Chan-uk who has resigned. The KASA is also expected to announce a new executive line-up on Aug. 14. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 11 Aug 80 SK]

FORMER NDP LEADER'S DEATH--Seoul, Aug. 9--Former opposition New Democratic Party leader Kim Hong-il died at his home here in Seoul Friday. He was 82 years old. The retired three-star army general once served as foreign minister in the government of the late Pak Chong-hui shortly after he came to power in the military coup of 1961. After his retirement from the military, he went into politics in 1967 and was elected to the congress twice. Kim became head of the opposition party in 1974. He is survived by his wife and three sons. [SK110702 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0037 GMT 9 Aug 80 SK]

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### WORKERS URGED TO DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO 'COLLECTIVISM'

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 May 80 p 4

[Commentary by Hong Hye-son: "Collectivism is the Principle of Conduct for Socialist Workers"]

[Text] Today we workers are pushing socialist and communist construction, helping and supporting one another. While launching such a struggle as this, those patriots who devote themselves wholeheartedly to the cause of the party, the revolution, the organization and the collectives, and who thereby feel the utmost happiness and highest value, are coming to the fore; their rank and file is growing larger with each passing day. Collectivism is emerging today as an important source of the lofty spiritual and moral mettle being fully displayed by our workers.

Collectivism constitutes one of the most essential characteristics of the working class. It is a communist ideology under which we help and support one another, evoking the slogan "One for all, and all for one." In other words, it is a lofty revolutionary spirit in which we love collectives and organization and devote ourselves wholeheartedly not to individual indolence and pleasure but to the interests of the society, the people, the party and the revolution.

For the workers to launch activities on the basis of collectivism is a fundamental demand of the socialist and communist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"A fundamental demand of socialist and communist society is for all workers to work, learn and live on the basis of the principles of collectivism.: ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 7, p 270)

A socialist and communist society is a society based on collectivism.

In a socialist and communist society, where the means of production are owned by the society and the entire people are the masters of the sovereignty of the state, the cause of the society's interests is



fundamentally compatible with that of the individual's interests. There, the interests of each worker are in the interests of society, while the common interests of the collectives and society are in the interests of the workers themselves.

All the material and cultural properties and resources of society are for the purpose of serving the people to promote their happiness and interests; there, as production develops, the workers enjoy a better and more civilized life. Therefore, it is an important requirement of life in a socialist society that all people work and live helping and supporting one another, in line with the principle "One for all, and all for one."

Individualism and egoism represent ideologies of the exploiting class. They have nothing to do with the ideologies of communism and collectivism.

Individualism and egoism are inherent in all exploiting societies, where the means of production are owned by private individuals; but they reach a degree of extremity in capitalist society. In a capitalist society, where the law of the jungle prevails, the prevailing phenomena are that the people hate and envy one another and do not hesitate to sacrifice others to seek the individual's indolence and pleasure. The corruption and weakness of capitalist society are to be found therein.

For all workers to launch activities on the basis of the principles of collectivism constitutes an important requirement for the forceful advancement of socialist and communist construction.

Socialist and communist construction is work for the workers; it is work which the workers themselves must do. The revolutionary zeal and lofty self-consciousness of those workers who are willing to work devotedly for the collectives and society constitute a strong force capable of pushing socialist construction. When all workers embark on their work in such a spirit as this, any difficult and complicated problems that may arise in socialist construction can be resolved, and miracles and innovations can be created unceasingly.

Socialist and communist construction is a tremendous task in which new things are created and the nature and society are to be transformed. In order to launch a struggle successfully in this regard, we must see to it that all workers bring about collective innovations by highly displaying the massive heroism.

The individual's strength is no match for the united strength of the collectives, which has no limit. When the strength and wisdom of the collectives are fully evoked, any difficult problems that may arise in production, construction and technical innovation can be resolved. Our unsung heroes have been able to achieve great works for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people solely because they have been working and living firmly on the basis of the organization and the

collectives. Therefore, to highly display the spirit of collectivism in which all the workers help and support one another constitutes an important requirement of the creators and inventors who make great achievements in the socialist construction.

To launch activities on the basis of the principles of collectivism is a firmly established guarantee of the dignity and value-oriented life of all the workers.

The dignity and value-oriented life of our party members and workers is tantamount to the launching of struggle through wholehearted devotion to the party and revolution. For one to devote oneself wholeheartedly to the revolution requires the development of the lofty ideological and spiritual mettle. One's ideology is an important measure by which one's values and characters are to be defined.

Only those who regard the interests of the organization and collectives as being more valuable than those of the individual will be able to enjoy the dignity and honor of real revolutionaries.

At the heart of the thoughts and actions of those revolutionaries who devote themselves wholeheartedly to the party and revolution, there lies the ideology of collectivism. A firm belief in the victory of communism, a socialist patriotic spirit, a revolutionary comradely love and a masterly attitude toward labor--all these flow out of collectivism. Therefore, only those who are indoctrinated in collectivism can struggle through to the end for the party and revolution unwaveringly under any circumstances, and they can faithfully accomplish the revolutionary duties assigned to them.

Experience has shown us that only those who give priority not to the interests of the individual but to the interests of the organization and collectives can devote themselves to the accomplishment of revolutionary tasks and carry out their political life successfully.

In olden days, the revolutionary forerunners bravely fought to hold fast to the revolutionary mettle to the end; the unsung heroes faithfully rendered their services in silence for as long as 10 to 20 years--as if they did so for only a day. They could do so because they realized in their hearts that only the devotion of their whole life to the revolution would enable them to lead the life of real revolutionaries and enjoy the honor of real revolutionaries.

Our fast-developing revolution and construction of today make it necessary that the spirit of collectivism be displayed more highly among the party members and workers.

Collectivism is manifested when the workers take part in their organizational and collective life self-consciously and faithfully.

The revolutionary organization and collectives are as valuable as life to those who are carrying out revolution. The revolutionaries get their revolutionary provisions through the organization and collectives; on the basis of these, they launch practical activities to remake nature and society. Therefore, in order to carry on the revolution throughout their life, party members and workers must lead an organizational and collective life with correct organizational ideas.

The spirit of collectivism that urges us to help and support one another will not be formed and established firmly in a day or two. It will be firmly established during the self-conscious and integrity-oriented life of the organization and collectives. Therefore, all workers must give priority to the organization and collectives at all times and wherever they may be, and they must make self-conscious efforts to resolve all problems through the organization. Only by doing so will they realize more deeply in their hearts the preciousness of the organization and collectives and will they be able to bring themselves up as real revolutionaries who struggle devotedly for the organization, the collectives and the party and revolution.

One's ideology and awareness will be reformed and tested more rapidly through revolutionary practices designed to carry out the guidelines and policies of the party.

All our party members and workers must see to it that the process of faithfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned to them at their revolutionary outposts will become the process of revolutionizing themselves. Today, with the Sixth Party Congress near at hand, the achievement of meritorious services heroically in the valuable struggle for attaining the yearly plan ahead of schedule is tantamount to a heroic struggle in which [party members and workers] display their loyalty to the party and revolution. All party members and workers must create miracles and meritorious service in their struggle to carry out their assigned plan tasks unconditionally and without fail, thereby presenting their gifts of loyalty to the party congress.

Collectivism is the lofty ideological and spiritual mettle of communist revolutionaries. All party members and workers must arm themselves staunchly with the spirit of collectivism, must develop and strengthen our socialist system further and must fully display the superiority of the system.

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CSO: 4108

'THREE RED BANNERS' OF THREE GREAT REVOLUTIONS HAILED

Pvongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 May 80 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Song Ch'ang-nyom: "The Road to Glory, Road to Victory: Three Red Banners"]

[Text] It was 21 February 1973, and 7 years had elapsed since the holding of the Fifth Party Congress.

It was another day of significance for our people, who were marching forward upholding the banners of the three great revolutions under the judicious leadership of our party.

On the very same day, the three great revolution teams were dispatched to the rural villages of our country with the warmhearted expectations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After having already sent out to the field of industries those three great revolution teams who had gone through training courses, the great leader dispatched teams to the field of agriculture as the second batch of teams, and he conducted a significant council meeting at the Mansudae shrine hall.

At the meeting, the great leader pointed out that those students composing the three great revolution teams were enrolled in colleges when the chuch'e was firmly established in all the fields, that they were taught the chuch'e philosophy and trained in the modern scientific technology on the basis of the chuch'e viewpoints and thereby were firmly armed with chuch'e ideology, and that they were versed in modern scientific technology. He then conferred on them the glorious titles of honor guards and bodyguards of the party.

When the members of the three great revolution teams were leaving the meeting, he himself sent them off with paternal concern at the gate of the Mansudae shrine hall.

In this way, after the Fifth Party Congress, the vanguards of the three great revolutions were sent out to every village of our country: they

led the van in the struggle to scale the steep heights of socialism and communism, gave fresh vital force to our revolution and thereby saw to it that a fresher atmosphere would permeate the entire society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us as follows:

"The three great revolution team movement represents a modern method of revolutionary guidance in which the Ch'ongsan-ni method is embodied. In other words, the three great revolution team movement represents a new method of revolutionary guidance in which political and ideological guidance and scientific technological guidance are combined, in which the upper helps the lower with the masses mobilized, and in which the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions are stepped up."

The three great revolution team movement is a movement which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started and the glorious party is supporting.

This represents another successful method by which the problem of revolutionary guidance is resolved in conformity with the new requirements of the unceasingly developing three great revolutions. It represents a great propelling force which enables us to push socialist communist construction more forcefully with the three red banners of ideology, technology and culture held high.

To push the revolution forcefully in the fields of ideology, technology and culture represents a strategic guidance which our party has carried out consistently from the day of founding of the party in conformity with the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Overthrowing the old social system to establish a new one is not the only revolution. Replacing old things with new in the fields of ideology, technology and culture is also a revolution; it is a serious struggle for socialism and communism. This is a firm creed and an established principle to which the great leader always holds fast.

The revolution can be pushed only by means of a fierce struggle against old and stagnant things.

There will be no revolution without struggle; and there will be no social advance without struggle.

After victory was established in the socialist revolution, in particular, the great leader set forth the three great revolutions as the basic content of the revolution which should be brought about by the party of the workingclass in socialist society and as the continuous revolutionary task that should be carried out until communism is consummated. Thus he led our party and the people forcefully in the direction of carrying out the three great revolutions to the end.



The revolutionary developments and the situations developed after the Fifth Party Congress urgently demanded that the three great revolutions be carried out in depth.

The ideological revolution--the struggle for the revolutionization and working-classization of society--had to be launched in depth; the technological revolutionary task set forth at a new higher level as a task of the three great revolutions had to be carried out; and the level of the cultural revolution had to be raised unceasingly.

The revolution did not allow even a moment of stagnation or marking of time.

The revolutionary zeal of the masses and the demand of the times were enhanced higher and higher as time went by.

However, on the part of some personnel, the standard of ideological consciousness, the standard of actual political work and the method and style of work are not keeping up with the level of the development of realities.

The three great revolutions which were developing in depth needed a new method of revolutionary guidance.

Without resolving this matter, it would have been impossible to carry out successfully the decisions made at the Fifth Party Congress or to push the historical march of taking the two fortresses of socialism and communism, under the red banners of ideology, technology and culture.

It was the great leader who penetratingly realized, before anyone else, the urgency of the three great revolution team movement, which is a new modern method of revolutionary guidance, and who set forth the resolution of the matter as an important task for the party.

The year 1972--in this year, also, while continuing his on-the-spot guidance, the great leader came to know through his conversations with the rural farmers that agricultural production often struck a snag because the female labor force in rural villages was taken away by the factories.

The great leader saw a serious political problem that must be resolved as soon as possible when he found this small fact while he was on an on-the-spot-guidance trip. This gave him an indication of the need for a new positive measure in the course of carrying out the three great revolutions.

The fact that the personnel on duty did not try to mobilize, on their own, the labor force reserve through the technological revolution but took away some rural labor force while clinging to "The human sea strategy"--this

fact was indicative of the emergence of a major obstacle in the path of carrying out the three great revolutions.

Recollecting this event in later days, the great leader said that he got a big shock when he heard the story from the farmers.

The great leader immediately convened a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and carefully examined this problem. Then the guidance teams of the Party Central Committee were sent out to major factories and enterprises, and he went on a trip of on-the-spot guidance to South Hwanghae Province, where he examined in depth the work of the Unyul Mine in order to check the conservative way of doing work among the personnel on duty.

The great leader put this in the following way: It was just like one who threw a rock into a river in order to find out how deep the river was.

The great leader made up his mind to launch an intensive struggle against conservatism in all the fields, organized the three great revolution teams which were composed of some core members of the party and some learned college students and sent the teams, each of which numbered several tens, to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms. This turned out to be an epochal measure.

This measure was intended to help and support to the end those old personnel on duty who were incapable of keeping up with the development of realities, to put the new revolutionary generation on the frontline so that the entire society might be permeated by a fresh revolutionary mood, and thereby to see to it that the three great revolutions would be stepped up and innovations and upsurges would be effected unceasingly in all fields of socialist construction.

Thus a new method of revolutionary guidance, called the three great revolution team movement, was started in our country, and a great transformation was seen in the implementation of the three great revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural.

Earlier, the great leader took some humble remarks made by an obscure woman farmer in Hongwon as a signal for a technological revolution in the rural villages, ushering in a new history of technological revolution in the rural villages of our country. In the same way, he realized the urgency of the three great revolutions which came to surface because of the fluctuation of the labor force in the rural villages. Thus he opened up a historical beginning of the three great revolution team movement.

The three great revolution team, the youth intelligentsia, on whom the great leader conferred the high honor of honor guards and bodyguards of the party, is a new generation of the chuch'e type of strong

revolutionaries who are fond of new things and renounce old things boldly. They are capable of correctly telling modern technology from that which is outdated. They represent the true vanguard of the revolution who uphold no other ideologies but the unitary ideology of the party, the chuch'e ideology.

Everywhere they were sent, there was a more distinct and more forceful display of the three red banners of the three great revolutions, and all the old and out-of-date things disappeared. Thus a newer, more vivid and more energetic spirit and mood filled the entire country.

In order to see to it that the three great revolutions were pushed forcefully and continuously, the great leader, despite his busy daily schedule, conducted on-the-spot guidance by visiting the Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Plant and many other factories in Pyongyang city and the factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in the Namp'o area. Thus he personally checked the state of activities of the members of the three great revolution teams and gave them encouragement.

14 March 1973

At the expanded session of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee at Kangso, the great leader was very pleased by the fact that the three great revolution teams were scoring successes from their first steps, and he gave programmatic instructions to push the three great revolutions more forcefully from then on.

It was January the year after that.

The great leader made arrangements for holding a national agricultural convention at the Pyongyang athletic hall which was newly built on Ch'ollima Street; he let the members of the three great revolution teams in the rural villages take part in the convention.

At a session of the convention, the great leader listened carefully to the discussion presented by a member of a three great revolution team and pointed out to the participants of the convention that the best achievement of the comrade was that she gave priority to the ideological revolution before anything else. He then emphatically pointed out the importance of the ideological revolution. Then he asked a college student member of the team warmly when she could complete the ideological revolution. The meeting hall then fell to a hushed silence.

The college girl student team member, full of revolutionary zeal, answered readily that she would complete the ideological revolution soon, with the help of her desire to realize the great leader's ideas as soon as possible, and with her past few months' achievements.

The great leader laughed a hearty laugh, as if he was greatly pleased with the determination of the team member.



The team member's answer showed such great mettle and fighting spirit as to be remindful of the burning revolutionary zeal of the first youth vanguards who launched struggle at the dawn of our revolution to set a fire [of revolution] everywhere. When they launched their first struggle to achieve the independence of the fatherland, they also believed that their revolution could be achieved in a few years. However, the struggle was hard. Only after going through a long and bloody struggle could they achieve their sacred work of national liberation.

After a few moments of pondering, the great leader praised the team member's strong will to fight, and explained in detail the theory of revolution governing the revolution that should be achieved in the fields of ideology, technology and culture following victory in establishing the socialist system.

Thus the great leader had organized in the olden days the first rank and file of our revolution with the youth vanguards and established the revolutionary cause of the glorious chuch'e. But today, when the revolution has advanced very far and the characteristics and objectives of the revolution have also changed, he has sent forth the new generations of the revolution, who are stanchly armed with chuch'e ideology and are provided with the knowledge of modern scientific technology, as the honor guards and bodyguards of the party. And thus he is bringing about the flaming wind of the three great revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural.

As the three great revolution team movement, started by the great leader and supported by the glorious party, was developed and established, so were great achievements made in the fields of politics and government, economics and culture.

While the ideological revolution was pushed forcefully, the chuch'e-oriented revolutionary world outlook was firmly established and the atmosphere of being masters of the revolution was promoted highly among the party members and workers. The lofty ideological atmosphere of launching a struggle of devotion only for the great leader and the party and the revolution flourished tremendously. The remnants of negativism, conservatism and all other old-fashioned thoughts which have been in the way of the advancing three great revolutions were thoroughly vanquished, and the ideological views, the way of thinking, the work attitude and methods of the personnel on duty and the workers changed tremendously.

Thanks to the three great revolution team movement, the technological equipment of the national economy was strengthened further, and a fresh upsurge of production was effected in all fields of the national economy, including industry and agriculture.

Great progress has been also marked in the struggle to raise the technical and cultural standards of the workers and to establish the production and livelihood culture.

All along the road of our revolutionary march, where the three red banners of ideology, technology and culture were being unfolded forcefully, all the tasks set forth at the Fifth Party Congress were carried out successfully.

When the worldwide economic crunch and the meteorological cold front brought adverse effects to many countries, our self-supporting economy brought about an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge to mark a new golden age.

Socialist communist construction is not a task that will end in one generation. It is a difficult, long-range, historical task that can be consummated through generation after generation, marching forward, marching forward, struggling, and again marching forward.

The farther the revolution advances and the struggle develops in depth, the higher the revolutionary banner must be raised and the speed of the forward march must be increased.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song judiciously led the three great revolution team movement by raising higher the banner of the revolution and the three red banners of the three great revolutions, our revolution became a revolution that is making more forceful progress.

7989

CSO: 4108

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL LIFE STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Chuche Thought Classroom Column: "Make Political Life Your Own Life"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows. "For man, a social being, sociopolitical life is more important than physical life. If he is socially abandoned and lost his political independence, he might as well be dead as a social being even though he may be alive physically. For this very reason, the revolutionary believes that death in the struggle for freedom is many times more honorable than a life of slavery."

As the respected and beloved leader taught us, political life is incomparably more precious for man than physical life. The fundamental characteristic of man which distinguishes him from animals lies in this very belief in the preciousness of political life.

Our youth determined to lead a true life as the true successors of revolution must naturally uphold political life to be the foremost life as the great leader has shown, and learn to keep to the end the revolutionary commitment dedicated to the party and revolution.

In preparing to become a communist revolutionary in the embrace of the glorious party, the following story now kept deep in the hearts of the students warmly strikes a sympathetic chord in our hearts and provokes many thoughts even today.

It is the story of a member of the Communist Youth League, who, having been taught and raised by the great leader Kim Il-song, returned to his home village on a political mission one day in the mid-1930's, and of the position and attitude he took in the difficult circumstance.

It was when he saw his elder brother in connection with his mission. His brother, having given up on the revolutionary struggle for fear of violent oppression by the enemy and this white terrorism, told him in a trembling voice: "It's not too late even now so change your heart and forget about

communism. A lot of people lost their lives in our village. If you insist on practicing communism to the end, our family would also be destroyed."

The younger brother tried very hard to persuade the elder brother but he did not listen.

His brother ended up shouting at him in anger, "No! Our family should not be destroyed because of you! The Japanese rascals declared that they would destroy all of us in the family if we did not turn you in. If you still refuse to give up, I will make you defect even if I have to report on you myself."

Confronted with such a resistance, the younger brother realized that there was no more time for persuasion and was about to rush out of the house.

But his elder brother stood in his way with both arms spread out.

At this moment, the younger brother firmly exclaimed:

"Please move over, I will walk the revolutionary path to the end."

But his brother did not move for him. At that moment when even a single second could not be wasted, he pulled out the pistol and thundered, "Get out! From this moment, on I have no brother! He who betrays the revolution is no longer my brother!"

With these words, he disappeared into the darkness. Standing on the spot dumbfounded, the elder brother came to, realized his mistake, and dashed out, but the younger brother was nowhere to be seen.

This story vividly tells us how a revolutionary's commitment should be for those who believe political life to be the foremost in life.

The attitude and position taken by the Communist Youth League member in the story are based on the firm belief in political life as he believes it to be of the utmost importance, as taught by our great leader. Therefore, he could decisively reject the anti-revolutionary thoughts and deeds of his elder brother, who sought only the comforts of family life, or the physical aspect of life, having given up on the revolution, and thus, he could preserve his revolutionary integrity and resolutely walk the path of true life and of revolution.

Experience in life demonstrates that only those who believe in the utmost importance of political life and keep the revolutionary conviction to the end can be loyal to the cause of revolution to the end and manifest humanity at the highest level for truly loving their parents, brothers and sisters. What would have happened to him and his family if the man

in the story decided to abandon the revolutionary interest, following his brother's advice as a captive to the affection of blood kin, and stayed with the family? Needless to say, he would have become a traitor to the revolution and both brothers would have fallen into the position of slaves for the Japanese imperialists, subservient to them like animals, not being able to live like men of self-reliance and creativity.

But because of the revolutionary attitude and position worthy of a member of the Communist Youth League upholding the importance of political life, he could preserve the dignity and honor of the great leader's revolutionary warrior to the end and help his brother come to his senses, who had almost given up on the revolution.

The example of this Communist Youth League member who retained his political conviction to the end, is still alive today in the hearts of our youth.

Life demonstrates that only the one who believes in the utmost importance of political life and retains his revolutionary conviction in any and all adverse circumstances can live forever along with our struggling people.

Many heroes, including Yi Su-pok, Pak Won-jin and Kang Ho-yong shining with heroic honor to be passed on through generations for the dedication of their flowery youthful lives during the great Fatherland Liberation War, and hero Pak Yong-dok who chose glorious death rather than capture by the enemy and shouted, "Long live great leader Marshall Kim Il-song!" when his boat was sunk by sudden assault of the South Korean puppet military forces during a deepsea fishing expedition, are so warmly alive in the hearts of our masses even today, which is proof of the importance of political life.

Physical life is limited but political life is eternal. Therefore, how to lead political life becomes the fundamental question of whether to live as a truthful person or not.

The man with the revolutionary conviction that political life must not be sullied even at the risk of losing physical life always accomplishes his revolutionary mission regardless of difficulties encountered.

The success of the hero Paek Sol-hui at her scientific research assignment was also based on her steely political conviction.

Because of this, she was able to dedicate her youthful life successfully to the scientific research and bring joy to the great leader and the glorious party, thus brilliantly enhancing her political life to the highest level.

Attaching utmost importance to political life and upholding one's political conviction and unbending revolutionary loyalty to the last moment

indeed represent the most lefty character of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

The members of our Socialist Working Youth League and other youth must possess such lefty character and strive with all their strength to loyally carry out the revolutionary tasks given by the great leader and the glorious party.

Only by doing so can they fulfill the fundamental revolutionary duty as the successors to the revolution and the true chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

9364

CSO: 4108



DPRK MANUFACTURES LARGE NUMBER OF FARM MACHINES

SK191036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--A large number of modern farm machines are produced in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Handy and efficient farm machines of Korea are very popular on the world market. The rice-transplanting machine of our country was awarded a special prize at the international commodity fair held recently in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This self-propelled rice-transplanting machine is highly efficient, very convenient and easy to operate. This type of rice-transplanting machine is produced in large numbers at the Hamhung, Haeju and other trailing farm machine factories.

Tens of thousands of rice-transplanting machines have already been supplied to the countryside, with the result that rice seedlings are transplanted by machines in almost all the paddy fields.

Besides, various types of tractors, trailing ploughs, sowing machines, weeding machines, fertilizer sprayers, harvesters, combined thrashing machines and other kinds of modern farm machines are produced in large quantities to relieve the farmers of arduous labour.

The farm machine industry of Korea has made rapid development in a brief period. The production of farm machines in our country after liberation was insignificant. There was only one small factory specialising in repairing farm machines in Kiyang.

In October 1958 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Kiyang farm machine factory which was then an ordinary farm machine factory, and gave the workers there the honourable task to manufacture tractors urgently needed for the technical reconstruction of the rural economy.

The workers of the factory who had only a few lathes and boring machines manufactured the "Chollima" tractor No 1, the first one of its kind in our country, with our designs, technique and material in one month or so by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

This marked a new stage in the development of the farm machine industry in our country. New farm machine factories made their appearance in different parts of the country and the existing factories were rebuilt on an expansion basis in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the great leader for the industrialisation of agriculture.

Thus, the large-scale modern Kumsong tractor plant with an annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tractors, the "Chungsaeng" tractor plant, the September 23 tractor plant have been built to produce 75, 28 and 8 hp tractors.

Besides centrally controlled farm machine factories specialising in producing rice-transplanting machines, harvesters, trailing ploughs and harrows, modern farm machine and farm implement production bases have been solidly built up in all provinces and counties to produce different kinds of modern farm machines suited to the natural and geographical features of local areas.

Thanks to the rapid progress of the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy, the farm machine industry of our country is now being equipped with new technique to produce more modern farm machines needed for the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture.

CSO: 4120



DPRK RAILWAYS MARK NEW HIGHS IN FREIGHT TRANSPORT

SK181032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--The transport workers under the Ministry of Railways who rose in the "100-day battle" in hearty response to the calls of the Central Committee of the Party on the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea are chalking up a new high in freight transport.

In the first ten days of August the transport workers in different parts of the country carried 47.4 per cent more load than in the like period of last year.

In July the transport workers under the ministry carried 4,120,000 tons of load in excess of the traction capacity.

The transport workers of the West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps effectively organised transport to shorten the time of stay of the freight cars at the railway station and transported 700,000 tons of freight in a month outside the plan.

The transport workers of the Kaechon Locomotive Corps who overfulfilled the yearly transport plan in July are overshooting their assignments of the "100-day battle" in August by 20 per cent by raising the proportion of the centralized transport.

Entering August, the Chongju, Kowon, Chongjin and Kilju locomotive corps are carrying more load every day than the daily average of the last month by doing well self-checking and self-repair of locomotives and raising their operation rate.

Through the vigorous drive for increased transport the scores of railway stations including the Sariwon, Pyongsong, Sunan, Haeju, Chunghwa, Songchon and Songsin railways stations have finished their yearly transport assignments.

CSO: 4120

## HASTENING RAIL ELECTRIFICATION URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us More Energetically Hasten Railroad Electrification"]

[Text] In his New Year's message, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called, as an important task of this year in the field of the railroad transportation, for an increase in the electric engine capacity by more than 85 percent, through energetic hastening of railroad electrification projects.

Our electric railroad construction workers are energetically waging a struggle with victorious conviction to accomplish ahead of schedule the honorable revolutionary tasks given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must continue to energetically push forward the railroad electrification project. By electrifying railroads, we could greatly increase rail transportation capability. Railroad electrification is easy to achieve, less costly and insures the modernity of the railroad." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song vol 7 p 65)

Railroad electrification is important to relieving the strains on transportation and to developing its system suitable to our own realities.

Transportation is an extension of production. In order to normalize production in all spheres of the people's economy decisive change of direction in the transportation field must take place so as to carry raw materials, equipment and the cooperative products in a timely manner. In order to achieve it, the capacity of rail transportation, playing the fundamental role in the overall transportation sector, must be further expanded. In this connection, the most effective method is to energetically step up railroad electrification. Only by electrifying railroads can we increase the traction and speed of the engine and the passage capacity between districts, thereby bringing about a new turning point in the transportation field.

Railroad electrification is the realistic and chuche-oriented method of solving transportation problems in a manner suitable to the realistic needs of our country. Because railroad electrification is based on our plentiful hydro- and thermal-electric power generation resources, it enables us to guarantee smooth and safe transportation, entirely unaffected by any worldwide economic disruption or seasonal changes. Only through railroad electrification can we raise rail transportation capacity in a short time with a small investment, and demonstrates the superiority of the intensive transportation system.

To energetically accelerate railroad electrification is significant in turning this year, with the upcoming Sixth Party Congress, into the most meaningful year in our nation's history.

The railroad electrification program we established this year has very high goals. When we victoriously achieve the task, we will have made another great advance toward completing the railroad electrification of the entire country. This will be a proud present of loyalty from the working class in the transportation field to the Party Congress.

Further enhancing the masterful sense of responsibility and role of rail electrification functionaries and workers represents an important requirement for the energetic acceleration of railroad electrification.

The success of all tasks depends on how responsible the workers are and what attitude they take in carrying out the task.

All functionaries and construction workers in the rail electrification field must bear in mind the clear importance the party has attached to railroad electrification and successfully and responsibly carry out the revolutionary task assigned by the party.

The attitude and the sense of responsibility of the functionaries in this field are directly reflected in the quality of the construction work. The electric railroad construction workers and the supportive elements must accelerate the construction speed to the maximum and at the same time guarantee its quality at the highest level. And, all the structures being built must be made monuments to last 10,000 years, to be proudly handed down to the succeeding generations. At the same time, they must care for and control the machinery and equipment with masterly love, operate them to full capacity, create new construction speeds and finish each day's task within the same day without fail, thus demonstrating the revolutionary spirit.

Guidance functionaries in this field must maintain the attitude of a revolutionary master and fulfill the responsibility and role of the command personnel. Guidance functionaries must always go deep into the scene of combat, help solve problems as they arise and provide support to the combatants so they can work to the fullest extent of their capability.

Guidance functionaries must always correctly assign priority to the projects, determine work progress goals, employ the method of annihilation battle under the principle of allocating the greatest resources to the most important objective, guarantee the current transportation operation in areas under construction by better planning, and increase the speed of construction work.

At the same time they must organize and provide leadership to firmly advance priority projects including raising the tensile strength of the rail line, expanding rail lines within railyards, reinforcing existing structures and constructing operation buildings.

Guidance functionaries must always emphasize political work and urge the masses onto glorious feats in labor, responsibly guarantee the living conditions of the construction workers, thereby enabling all of them to demonstrate high revolutionary enthusiasm.

The revolutionary spirits of self-reliance and struggle in adversity are the characteristics of revolutionary struggle the rail electrification workers must possess.

The examples of unsung heroes demonstrate whoever possesses strong spirits of self-reliance and struggle in adversity can become the creator of amazing innovation and feats.

There is nothing we cannot accomplish when we are firmly determined to accomplish by ourselves whatever the task, with endless loyalty toward the party and the revolution.

The rail electrification workers must create what is lacking, search for what is in short supply, actively advance the mass technical innovation movement and conserve equipment and labor to the maximum degree, thereby enhancing work effectiveness.

The task of energetic accelerating rail electrification could bring about a high rate of achievement when it is amply backed up by supportive efforts.

The functionaries and workers in all sectors of the peoples' economy must correctly realize that one of the important keys to normalizing production lies in an increased transportation capacity achievable through rail electrification, and emphatically support rail electrification with material supply and labor.

Especially, such economic sectors directly involved with the project as machinery, mining and metal must ensure timely supply of such necessary material and machinery as copper, steel and electric equipment, and the party organization must help advance the project from the party standpoint.

The guidance functionaries of the local party, economic and administrative organizations in areas where rail electrification is currently in progress, such as Kangwon and North Hwanghae Provinces, must systematically mobilize the masses for the rewarding struggle of rail electrification and energetically support it by employing various means.

All rail electrification workers must bring about new innovations in realizing nation-wide electrification of the railroad, through incessant renewal of records and standards, as they have performed in the past heroic and brilliant feats in important construction projects in an answer to the call of the party.

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CSO: 4108

LIST OF DPRK'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY UNITS COMPILED

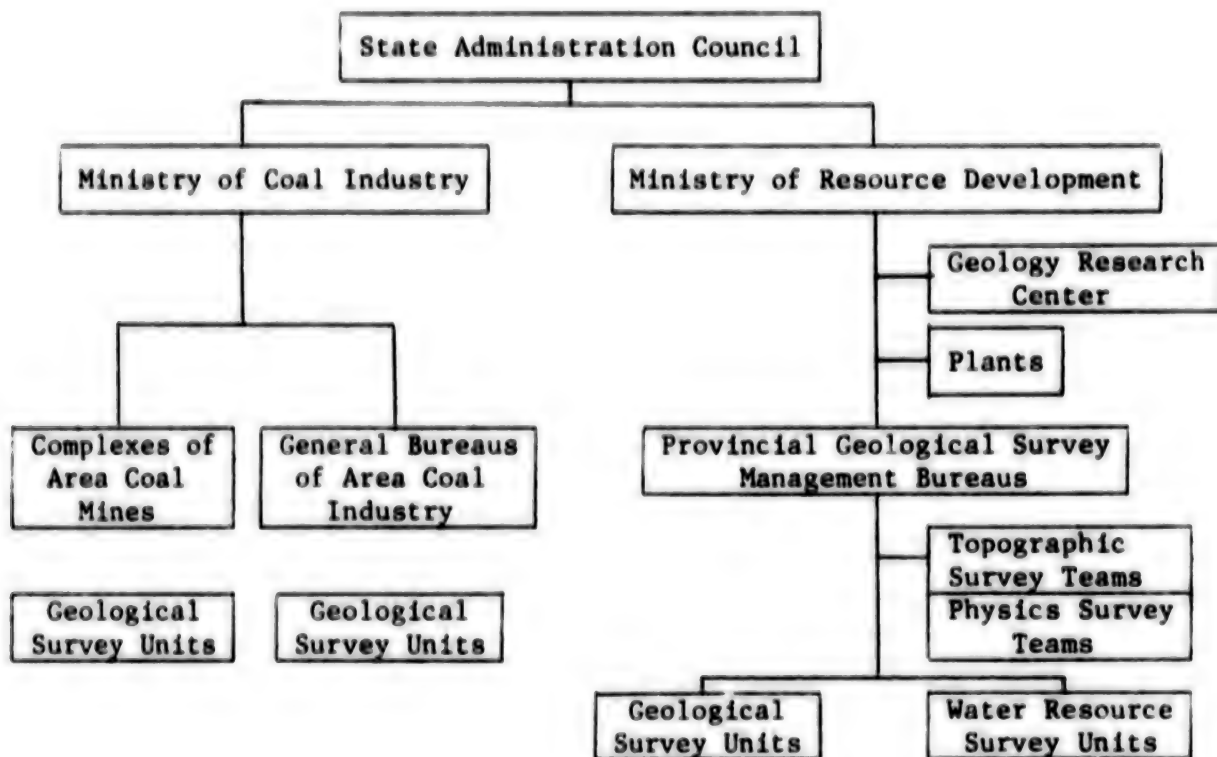
Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 71, Jun 80 pp 33-36

[Text] Geological Survey Unit. North Korea is blessed with mineral resources, and there are numerous mines and coal mines. As a result, geological survey organs are set up to develop mines and coal mines.

At the central government, the Ministry of Resource Development is organized under the State Administrative Council. The ministry controls the Geological Survey Management Bureau at each province. Each Geological Survey Unit belongs to each provincial bureau and carries out assigned tasks. The Ministry of Resource Development has the Geological Research Center under its direct control and the Geological Survey Management Bureau has the Geological Laboratory. The function of the Ministry of Resource Development is to survey all mineral resources except coal and to explore water resources. The equipment used directly for survey and exploration activities is manufactured at the geological survey equipment plant under the Ministry of Resource Development. Among them are Hamhung Physics Survey Equipment Plant (See 9 March 1980 MINJU CHOSEN) and Tanchon Survey Equipment Plant (See 24 February 1980 NODONG SINMUN). To assist the activities of the Geological Survey Unit, there are following organizations: Topographic Survey Team under the direct control of each provincial Geological Survey Management Bureau, the Central Physics Survey Group under the direct control of the Ministry of Resource Development and the Physics Survey Team under the Provincial Geological Management Bureau. For water resources exploration, the Water Resource Exploration Team is set up at the provincial level and it belongs to the Management Bureau. The development of coal is the function of the Ministry of Coal Industry under the State Administration Council, and the General Bureau of Area Coal Industry, as well as the Complex of the Area Coal Mine are directly responsible for coal development activities. North Korea has reported that petroleum is deposited in the lower estuary of Chongchon River basin, but the ministry responsible for its development is not known. According to the Japanese news media, North Korea has successfully developed the underwater oil deposits in the Yellow Sea with the result of 50 tons oil production a day; however, we have no confirmation of the report.

The following chart and table are prepared by the KITA CHOSEN KENKYU.

Administrative Organizations for Geological Survey





# Geological Survey Units [GSU]

Name	Location	Remarks	Control	Reporter
Kapsan GSU	Kapsan County, South Hamgyong Province	Survey copper mine at Kapsan		Yi Kye-sun
Kangdong GSU	Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province	Survey coal deposit at Kangdong area	General Bureau of Coal Indus- try	
Kaechon GSU	Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province	Survey coal deposit at Kaechon area	Kaechon Coal Mine Complex	
Komdok GSU	Tanchon County, South Hamgyong Province	Survey lead and zinc deposits at Komdok Mine		
Kyongsong GSU	Kyongsong County, Chongjin City		Ministry of Resource Development	
Kyongwon GSU	Saebjol County, North Hamgyong Province	Survey coal deposit at Saebjol County		Kim Yong-su
Kosong GSU	Kosong County, Kangwon Province		Ministry of Resource Development	
Kuyang GSU	Kuyang County, North Pyongan Province	Survey coal deposit at Kuyang County	General Bureau of Coal Indus- try	



Name	Location	Remarks	Control	Reporter
Kwangchon GSU	Tanchon County, South Hamgyong Province			Yon Min-song
Kilchu GSU	Kilchu County, North Hamgyong Province		Ministry of Resource Development	
Nampo Water Survey Unit	Nampo City, South Pyongan Province		Ministry of Resource Development	
Tanchon area GSU	Tanchon County, South Hamgyong Province	Survey non- ferrous metals at Tanchon Area	Tanchon Area Industry Complex	
Taeyudong GSU	Tongchang County, North Pyongan Province	Survey gold mine (Taeyudong Mine)		
Toksong GSU	Toksong County, South Hamgyong Province	Survey iron ore at Toksong Mine	Ministry of Resource Development	
Nagyon GSU	Changyon County, South Hwanghae Province			
Yongnim GSU	Mundok County, South Pyongan Province	Survey coal deposit at Yongnim Coal Mine		

Name	Location	Remarks	Control	Reporter
Yongam GSU	Unhung County, Yanggang Province	Survey non-ferrous metal at Unhung Mine (Aug. Sep R78 p3)	Yanggang Province Geological Survey Management Bureau	
Nantapaeon GSU	Tanchon County, South Hwanghae Province	Survey magnesite at Yongyang Mine Area		
Myokmi GSU	Sinpyong County, North Hwanghae Province	Survey Myokmi Mine		Yi Song-man
Musan GSU	Musan County, Chongjin City	Survey iron ore at Musan Mine		
Mukpan GSU	Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province	Survey coal mine at Mujindae Coal Mine	Coal Industry Management Bureau	Pyon Il-tu
Paekchon GSU	Paekchon County, South Hwanghae Province		Ministry of Resource Development	Cho Chum-bok
Paekam GSU	Paekam County, Yanggang Province			
Poptong GSU	Poptong County, Kangwon Province			
Pongchon GSU	Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province	Survey coal deposit at Pongchon Coal Mine	General Bureau of Coal Industry	

Name	Location	Remarks	Control	Reporter
Puktaebong GSU	Puktaebong, South Pyongan Province		Provincial Geological Survey Manage- ment Bureau	Kim Song-suk
Songchon GSU	Songchon County, South Pyongan Province		Ministry of Resource Development	
Hamhung GSU	North Hwanghae Province	Survey Songhung Mine	Provincial Geological Survey Manage- ment Bureau	Choe Chin-kyong
Sudong GSU	Kwon County, South Hamgyong Province	Survey coal mine at Sudong Coal Mine		
Singye GSU	Singye County, North Hwanghae Province		Provincial Geological Survey Manage- ment Bureau	
Sindok GSU	Sinwon County, South Hwanghae Province	Survey lime deposit at Sindok Mine		
Sinwon GSU	Sinwon County, South Hwanghae Province	Survey non- ferrous metal at Sinwon Mine		
Sinuifu GSU	Sinuifu City, North Pyongan Province	Water resource development		

Name	Location	Remarks	Control	Reporter
Sinpa GSU	Sinpa County, Yanggang Province		Provincial Geological Survey Manage- ment Bureau	
Sinpung GSU	Kumhwa County, Kangwon Province	Survey non- ferrous metal at Sinpung Mine	Ministry of Resource Development	
Anju GSU	Mundok County, South Pyongan Province	Survey coal deposit at Anju Integrated Coal Mine		
Onsong GSU	Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province			
Ongjin GSU	Ongjin County, South Hwanghae Province	Survey non- ferrous metal at Ongjin Mine		
Yonsan GSU	Yonsan County, North Hwanghae Province		Provincial Geological Survey Manage- ment Bureau	
Unhung GSU	Unhung County, Yanggang Province			
Yuson GSU	Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province	Survey coal deposit at Sinyuson Coal Mine		

Name	Location	Remarks	Control	Reporter
Wolbisan GSU	South Pyongan Province		Provincial Geological Survey Manage- ment Bureau	
Ulllyul GSU	Ulllyul County, South Hwanghae Province	Survey iron ore deposit at Ulllyul Mine		
Unchon GSU	Unchon County, South Hwanghae Province			
Unpa GSU	Unpa County, North Hwanghae Province	Survey mineral deposit at Unpa Mine	Ministry of Resource Development	
Chunggang GSU	Chunggang County, Chunggang Province		Ministry of Resource Development	
Choyang GSU	Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province		General Bureau of Coal Indus- try	
Chunggang GSU	Chunggang County, Chunggang Province	President sent congratulatory message to the unit in 75.		
Changsong GSU	Changsong County, North Pyongan Province			

Name	Location	Remarks	Control	Reporter
Chongdong GSU				
Chonma GSU	Chonma County, North Pyongan Province		Ministry of Resource Development	
Cholwon GSU	Cholwon County, Kangwon Province	Survey manganese deposit at Cholwon Mine		
Taetan GSU	Taetan County, South Hwanghae Province	Survey mineral deposit at Taetan Mine	Ministry of Resource Development	
Taejo GSU		Water resource survey in Sinpo area		Yi Ung-yon
Pyongsan GSU	Pyongsan County, North Hwanghae Province	Survey non- ferrous metal at Pyongsan Mine	Provincial Geological Survey Manage- ment Bureau	
Pyongchon GSU	Pyongchon County, South Hwanghae Province		Ministry of Resource Development	
Pungsan GSU	Pungsan County, Yanggang Province			
Hamhung Water Resource GSU	Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province	Survey water resources at Hamhung area		Kang Mun-kyu

Name	Location	Remarks	Control	Reporter
Tyongbong SU	Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province		Ministry of Resource Development	
Multong GSU	Yonsan County, North Hwanghae Province			
Hungnyong GSU	Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province	Survey coal deposit at Hungnyong Mine	General Bureau of Coal Indus- try	
Hyesan GSU				Yi Pong-chun
August GSU	Yanggang Province	Survey non- ferrous metal at August Mine		
1 September GSU	Yanggang Province		Provincial Geological Survey Manage- ment Bureau	

9364  
CSO: 4105

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION IN NAMPO--Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--The construction of a cement silo and belt conveyer which carries weighty significance in modernising Nampo Port has been recently completed. With the completion of these projects, all work from unloading cement from a train and ensiling it to loading it into a ship will be automated at the port. It has also become possible not only to deal with a large amount of load in a brief time but pack cement, if necessary, and convey packed or unpacked cement from the unloading place into a ship. These vast projects have been carried out in a short period with our own equipment, raw materials and technique. [Text] [SK131539  
Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 13 Aug 80]

CSO: 4120



## N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### SELF-RELIANCE IN ELECTRONICS DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Staff Correspondent Kim Ch'ang-song: "Faculty, Staff, Students at Hamhung Higher Technical School for Electronic Computers Set Up Electronic Engineering Lab, Electronic Computer Lab and Electronic Measurement Lab With Own Resources"]

[Text] The struggle to prepare gifts of loyalty is being enthusiastically carried out now more than ever among the young students in preparation for the Sixth Party Congress of the historic Korean Workers Party.

The faculty and students of the Hamhung Higher Technical School for Electronic Computers are now spending their days full of loyalty to present valuable gifts at the October grand festival site.

They are vigorously waging the struggle to prepare gifts of loyalty to present to the Sixth Party Congress following the example of the faculty and students of the Huich'on Higher Industrial Technical School.

The faculty and students brought about new changes in study and marvelously set up laboratories with their own resources including an electronic engineering lab, electronic computer lab, electronic measurement lab, programming lab, etc.

The labs are equipped with over 80 items of testing equipment and tools such as transistor elements, the operational principles for electronic tubes, testing implements for electronic measurement, etc., and over 3,000 sheets of flow charts.

The respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "Scholastic education must properly combine lectures and experimentation to have the students amply assimilate the knowledge they acquire and make it their own and build the capability to apply this to action."

Under the guidance of the party organization, the school primary level League of Socialist Working Youth committee explained and deeply imbued

the students with the great leader's instructions and the line of the party center concerning developing the electronic and automated industries and vigorously aroused them to set up new modern laboratories prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

The students held a rally to have each department set up one lab each and the instructors devoted themselves to the lectures.

The teachers and students thoroughly implemented the party line on correctly combining theory and practice and waged a battle of loyalty to make laboratory equipment.

Accordingly, they went out to various factories and enterprises such as Namp'o, Anju and Yongsong Machine Tool Factories, the Sunch'on Cement Factory, etc., performed practical research and made numerous laboratory implements on their own during this period.

In particular, members of the lab team including the teachers Yi Hwa, Sin Tong-kil, Maeng I-un and students Chu Ho-pom, Kim Son-hong, Song Ch'ol, Yu Chae-hyok, An Kyong-suk, displayed extraordinary zeal and wonderfully made major lab implements on their own which are difficult to make even in the specialized lab equipment manufacturing sector.

Besides, these, many students such as Ch'oe Un-sil, Kim Yong-ae, Pang Myong-ok, Ch'oe Ch'un-sil, guided and helped by the teachers, dutifully made up hundreds of sketches which reflected instructional contents and experiment assignments including applied mathematics, numerical solutions, programming, electronic circuitry, electronic measurements, etc.

Indeed, the process of making these gifts of loyalty solidified the knowledge which the students had gained and imparted useful and vital knowledge and gave the worthwhile opportunity to make themselves into able and skilled craftsmen doubly endowed with theory and practice.

8446

CSO: 4108

## N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### CHONGNYON APPEALS TO KOREANS IN JAPAN

#### To Oppose Chon

SK141232 Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (Clandestine)  
in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo--On 5 August CHONGNYON issued a letter of appeal to Mindan-affiliated compatriots in Japan prior to the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation. Noting that the tragedy of national division continues despite the lapse of 35 years since our fatherland's liberation from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule, the letter of appeal urged the compatriots to assist in quickly ending this national tragedy through united efforts. Saying that the country's reunification should be achieved in accordance with the grand three-point principle--independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity, the letter urged Mindan-affiliated compatriots to rise in a struggle with CHONGNYON, transcending differences in ideas and political views and irrespective of their membership in different organizations.

Achieving the democratization of society is not only the unanimous demand of the South Korean people but also a way to expedite the fatherland's reunification, the letter noted. The letter also urged them to actively support and encourage the South Korean people's struggle to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist tyranny and to achieve the democratization of society.

#### On Reunification

SK141548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) on August 5 made public an appeal to the compatriots under the "ROK Residents Association in Japan ("Mindan") on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

Noting that, though 35 years have passed since our fatherland was freed from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists colonial rule, the tragedy of national

split still continues, the appeal stressed: the compatriots in Japan should contribute to an early ending of this national tragedy by their united strength.

Saying that national reunification should be realised in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the appeal said: for this, the "Mindan"-lining compatriots should come out in the struggle, joining hands with CHONGNYON, irrespective of differences in ideology, political views and organizational affiliation.

Pointing out that to realise the democratisation of society is not only the unanimous demand of the South Korean people but also a (?factor) promoting national reunification, it stressed that an active support should be extended to the struggle of the South Korean people against the fascist repression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique and for the democratisation of society.

The appeal expressed the hope that the compatriots under "Mindan" would actively respond to the call of CHONGNYON.

CSO: 4120

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### TOKYO MEETING DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA

SK180420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea for 35 years was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on August 15.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Tok-su and vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNUON) and other CHONGNYON functionaries and a large number of compatriots in Japan.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech at the meeting.

We will never forget the joy and emotion of the day 35 years ago when the great leader routed the Japanese imperialists and liberated the fatherland, he said. He extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader who, taking upon himself the destinies of the country and the nation, organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle, defeated the vicious Japanese imperialists and restored the lost fatherland and has today brought the Korean people a truly worthwhile life.

Noting that the compatriots in Japan commemorated in an alien land the 35th anniversary of the August 15 liberation with the reunification of the country, which they desire awake or asleep, not yet achieved, he declared: We cannot repress surging national indignation and enmity against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys who are dead set against the reunification of the country and have imposed immeasurable misfortunes and hardships upon the Korean people.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes of our nation and the basic obstacle to the reunification of the country, he said. He exposed in detail the crimes of the U.S. imperialists in pursuing the policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea, stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres

against the northern half of the republic and encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan clique, their new lackeys, to the brutal suppression and massacre of people, and strongly demanded them to withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their destructive weapons.

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS JAMAICA 10-13 AUGUST

SK172207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--The government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon visited Jamaica from August 10 to 13, according to a report. During its stay in Jamaica P. J. Patterson, deputy prime minister and foreign minister who is acting for the prime minister of Jamaica arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Jamaica. Present there were the deputy general secretary of the People's National Party of Jamaica who is special advisor to the prime minister, the director of the International Department who is member of the executive of the People's National Party and other personages concerned. Foreign diplomatic envoys to Jamaica were also invited there.

The acting prime minister of Jamaica and the head of the government delegation of our country made speeches at the banquet. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

While staying in Jamaica, the head of the delegation met the deputy prime minister and foreign minister who is acting for the prime minister. The acting prime minister, in the name of the prime minister, asked the head of the delegation to convey warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to him.

Saying that the question of Korean reunification is one to be settled by the Korean people themselves, he stressed that the Jamaican people would actively support the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification and this stand would be invariable.

In conclusion he referred to the question of the development of relations between Jamaica and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120



## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS GUYANA

#### Functions Attended by Group

SK120356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--A government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon visited the Cooperative Republic of Guyana from July 25 to August 6, according to a report.

On July 26, the delegation met Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana and deputy prime minister, and had a talk with him in a friendly atmosphere.

On July 28, the delegation paid a courtesy call on B. Ramnaroop, chairman of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana, and had a talk with him in a cordial atmosphere.

Next day, the delegation visited a national service corps in No 1 province, northwest Guyana, and attended a meeting for solidarity with the Korean people held at a unit of the corps.

The minister of state, who is governor of the province, made a speech at the meeting.

He said:

Guyana and Korea, though geographically far away from each other, are struggling against imperialism and colonialism, the common enemy, and for the same goal.

Holding that the foreign forces must get out of Korea, he said that the Guyanese people will actively support in the future, too, the Korean peoples struggle for national reunification.

During the visit, the delegation inspected factories, mines and educational institutions.

It also met and had conversations with the foreign minister, minister of economic development and cooperatives and minister of energy and natural resources of Guyana.

The delegation left Guyana on August 6 for Jamaica.

#### Meeting With Guyana President

SK112222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--Arthur Chung, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on August 5 met the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-ryon on a visit to Guyana, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed deep thanks for his warm regards. He asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DELEGATION FROM NORTH KOREA VISITS BURMA

#### Composition of Delegation

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Rangoon, 7 Aug--A delegation led by Mr Hwang Chang-yop, Special Envoy of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived at the Rangoon airport by a Burma Airways Corporation aircraft at 6:05 pm today.

The Special Envoy, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party and Speaker of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and party were welcomed at the Rangoon Airport by Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma U Lay Maung, Deputy Minister U Tin Ohn, Directors-General U Tin Tun and U Than Lwin, Ambassador of DPRK to Burma Mr Pong Ch'ol-man and officials.

Members of the visiting delegation are Mr Kim Chong-hyong, director of the Division of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party; Mr Yi Man-uk, officer of the International Affairs Department of the Central Party of Korea; Mr Chang Kwang-son, deputy director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mr Yi Tae-hwan, officer of the Cultural Relations Committee with Foreign Countries.

The delegation from the DPRK will stay in Burma for about a week.--NAB

#### Functions Attended

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 9 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Rangoon, 8 Aug--Mr Hwang Chang-yop, Special Envoy of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a courtesy call on Minister for Foreign Affairs U Lay Maung at the Foreign Ministry annex at 11 am today.

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn, members of the Special Envoy's party Mr Kim Chong-hyong, Mr Yi Man-uk, Mr Chang Kwang-son and Mr Yi Tae-hwan

Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Mr Pong Ch'ol-man, Directors-General U Tin Tun and U Than Lwin and Director U Soe Myint of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present on the occasion.

Earlier this morning the Special Envoy and party, accompanied by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn, visited the Arzani Mausoleum and laid a wreath at the tomb of Bogyoke Aung San.

The next visited the Shwedagon Pagoda and donated K600 toward the pagoda funds.

A 2 pm the Special Envoy of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and party, accompanied by Director-General U Than Lwin of the Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the Burma Pharmaceutical Industry.

The distinguished visitors were welcomed by Deputy Minister for Industry (1) Col Maung Ohn and other officials.

In the evening Minister for Foreign Affairs U Lay Maung gave a dinner for the Special Envoy and party at the Inya Lake Hotel.--NAB.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN JURISTS' UNION OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on August 18 met and had a friendly talk with Friedebert Kollmann, doctor of law of Austria and chairman of the Austrian Jurists Union for the Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea. On hand was personage concerned Pak Yong-si. [SK190336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 19 Aug 80]

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